MENT. THE STRATEGICAL POSITIONS OCCUPIED-THIERS JUBILANT-THE SPEEDY TERMINATION OF THE WAR ASSURED-CONFIDENCE IN MAC-

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! LONDON. Friday, April 28, 1871. The special correspondent of The Tribune at Versailles telegraphed yesterday evening as follows:

Thiers interrupted the debate in the Assembly today by the announcement that the troops had occupied the most advantageous strategical positions; that these happy successes assured the speedy termination of the civil war. Both the regular army and the insurgents have suffered heavy losses. He was moved to tears, and declared that he was greatly disposed to elemency, except to the murderers of Gens. Thomas and Lecompte. He expressed unbounded confidence in Marshal MacMahon. The capture of Les Moulineaux is of great importance to the Government, as the musketry reaches from

there to the center of Fort D'Issy. The Prussians bave summoned the insurgents to abandon St. Ouen. Bordone has been arrested at

THE SITUATION IN PARIS. THE INSURGENTS LOSING GROUND IN NEUILLY— FORT D'ISSY BELIEVED TO BE EVACUATED -SIEGE GUNS STOLEN FROM THE PRUSSIANS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, April 28, 1871. The special correspondent of THE THIBUNE at Paris, in a telegram dated yesterday evening, says: There was much fighting yesterday. The insurgents lost two barricades at Neuilly, and left many wounded in the hands of the Government troops. Greasset announces that the goods of foreigners are under the guarantee of the rights of neutrals and the proverbial hospitality of France-that no furniture, carriages, horses, or apartments of foreigners are subject to requisition. The National Guards are forbidden to interfere in the movement of merchan

The Commune decrees retaliation for cutting off the supplies of cattle, milk, and fish. No trains containing goods are to leave Paris at present. The passenger trains will continue to depart.

Nobody is visible at Fort D'Issy. Some shells were fired, but they were badly directed, and fell at the plateau at Châtillon. The batteries at Creteuil and Mendon replied vigorously. Forts Montrouge and Vanvres continue an obstinate resistance. Shells have been falling all day in the neighborhood of the Arc de Triomphe. The Ottoman Embassy was struck several times. The insurgents at Asuières are shelling Chateau de Becon vigorously.

A Prussian patrol informed the Mayor of St. Ouen that six siege guns had been removed from the redoubts by the National Guards, and must be restored. The petroleum shells of the insurgents have set fire to Chateau Mendon.

#### COMMUNIST REPORTS.

SEVERAL SUCCESSES CLAIMED-THE LEVY EN MASSE TO BE ENFORCED-LOSSES ACKNOWL-EDGED-AN INSURRECTION IN TOULOUSE. LONDON, Friday, April 28, 1871.

Dispatches from Paris state that the Communists claim to have made a reconnoissance toward Bagneaux on the south of Paris, driving in the Versailles outposts. The Versailles troops, it is announced, have made three attacks upon the railroad station at Clamart, and were repulsed on each occasion. The Chehy batteries, it is reported, have silenced the fire of the Versailles batteries at Asnières. Fort Du Mont Valerien was firing actively to-day with 10

Gen. Dombrowski reports that vigorous attacks have been made upon his advanced pests, and the 80th battalion was forced to abandon a barricade in the Avenue Peyrounet (Neuilly), but the 94th battalion drove back the enemy, and recaptured the barricade. The General adds: "We hold all our positions, the enemy has retired along the whole line, and

firing has ceased." In Fort Vanyres, one piece of artillery has been dismounted, and Fort D'Issy is crippled, but the Com munists claim that they can hold both of those forts

A last delay of 48 hours has been granted to perons between the ages of 19 and 40 to join their battalions in the National Guard. Neglect to do so will

be punished by court-martial. An official statement of the losses of the Communists Thursday sums up 9,000 killed and wounded,

besides 2,000 prisoners. The Commune has forbidden all interference with traile in merchandise and the management of the railways. The commissariat, it is said, is provisioned

for "a long period." A new journal, called the Pair, has appeared in Paris, but will probably soon be suppressed. The Freemasons have informed the Commune that, having exhausted all means of conciliation at Versailles, they have resolved to plant their banners on the ramparts of Paris, and should they be struck, will march against the Versaillists, and appeal to their

brother Masons to join them. The Mot & Ordre, of last evening, alleges that the people of Toulouse have risen in insurrection, and that many of the streets are filled with barricades.

The Republican League of Paris urges the assem bling of a Congress at Lyons or Grenoble to frame an henerable arrangement for peace.

The Etoile of Brussels publishes a report from Paris that four National Guards, taken prisoners by Versailles troops, having been shot, a proposal was made in the Commune to shoot the Archbishep of Paris in retaliation for the outrage, but it was rejected.

#### A SPEECH FROM THIERS. THE END AT HAND-PARIS ISOLATED-THE GOV-ERNMENT SUPPORTED BY THE WHOLE

COUNTRY-ANOTHER INSURGENT DEFEAT. VERSAILLES, Thursday, April 27, 1871. M. Thiers, in a speech to the Assembly, to-day, said: "The situation is painful. French blood is still flowing; but it is consoling to know that the denoucment is near. All are doing their duty, espesially the army. It is commanded by a chevalier without fear and without reproach." who, ompletely unfettered in his actions, has now completed the investment of the works of Paris, and commenced active operations. Fort D'Issy bas been silenced and Les Mouliniceaux captured We are not the assailants. We are the defenders of law and order. We wish conciliation, but we also wish to save liberty from despotism and from unbridled license." After cloquently defending the republicanism of the Assembly, M. Thiers concludes as follows: "The insurgents are isolated, and all

our efforts to combine unity with liberty. The Communists were defeated at Les Bruvere de Sevres, to-day, and some of their officers cap-

France is with the Government and the Assembly in

In the Assembly, to-day, M. Ponyer-Quertier, Minister of Finance, asked for a fresh credit to provide for the subsistence of the German troops, according to the preliminary terms of peace. He said all the engagements made with Germany should be scrupulously kept, and all sums due promptly paid.

### SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A DRUG CLERK

George A. Patterson, age 17, employed as clerk in the drug store of George W. Fenner, at No. 1,273 Broadway, corner of Thirty-second-st., conducted himself, yesterday, in a strange manner. His fellow-clerks thought he had been drinking, and so paid little heed to him. Once or twice he threatened in a vague way to end his life. About 1 p. m. he became worse and acted so boisterously that the prescription clerk, Joseph Hicks, threatened to eject him. Patterson then went to the rear of the store and leaned his head on the prescription counter. Beside him was a large bottle of prussic

acid. Suddenly raising his head he caught up the poison and drank a considerable quantity. Mr. Hicks struck the bottle from his grasp. Patterson fell to the floor, and, apparently repenting his act, asked Hicks to look in the book and ascertain the antidote for prussic acid. Dr. Lee was at once called in, and gave the usual remedies, but without avail. Death occurred in 30 minutes. Patterson was a native of Devonshire, England. He had been in this country but three months and in Mr. Fenner's employ about six weeks. He boarded at No. 224 West Thirty-third-st. None of his associates know what led him to take his life. He has spoken several times of a young lody in England to whom he was attached, but why he left home he did not say. So far as known, he had no relatives or friends in this country. to the floor, and, apparently repenting his act, asked

> GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. GREAT BRITAIN.

DISRAELI'S ATTACK ON THE BUDGET. LONDON, Friday, April 28, 1871. In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Disraeli, notwithstanding the concessions of the Govern the Government, in frantically abandoning its other proposals, to save the tax of sixpence on incomes, had abandoned its dependence on indirect taxation. While he deprecated further imposts on agriculture, he equally plored leaving the deficiency to increase year by year. He said the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1860 erred in giving up indirect taxes, and he now sought to replace them by additions to direct taxation. The Chanceller of the Exchequer (Mr. Lowe) defended the reconstructed

tion to Monday next. GERMANY. AN APPEAL FOR THE POPE-THE EMPEROR NON-COMMITTAL.

sudget, and accepted a postponement of its considera-

BERLIN, Friday, April 38, 1871. A deputation of Roman Catholics recently had an audience with the Emperor, at which they prayed circulated that the Emperor on that occasion promised to take some action; but the Prussian Cross Gazette has been authorized to contradict this report, and adds that the reply given the deputation did not economit the Government to any positive line of action; and no promise

#### CUBA.

SPANISH REPORTS OF CUBAN DEFEATS.

HAVANA, April 28 .- Valmaseda will leave Moron to-day, to visit the mintary line. Maximo Gemez, ommanding 700 Cubans, invaded the jurisdiction of ara. They were repulsed at Sama, and Bariary, one her officers, was captured. The San Juan de la Puerca inteers, under Fray Benito, attacked Gomez in the ra Verde mountains, captured his intrenchments and ed nine men. Turce of the volunteers were killed. Cubans in the Central Department till the drinking

wells will the expenses of deal annuals. Corden, together with a number of private soldlers, have surreadered at Guaimaro. Valuaseda will leave Moron to-day on his tour of inspection. It is reported that Remoeta has left the laband.

Col. Acosta, a native Cuban, commanding a Spanish battalion, publishes a long letter in the Diario, refuting the charge of President Cespedes that his soldiers assassinated two ladies and three children. Acosta completely proves his innocence. He acknowledges the committal of the deed by two guerrillas of the Colon battalion, whom he arrested and sent to Puerto Principe, where they are now on trial, one of the children who escaped acting as witness. Gen. Fagardo has assumed the command of the jurisdiction of the Sancto Espiritus. The Diario says: "Information from Porto Rice is unsatisfactory to those who desire order and trianquility. The political situation of the Antalice is accoming more and more complicated daily in view of the coming elections. The Conservatives are alarmed and are making great efforts to triumph in the elections."

#### THE NEW DOMINION.

PROPOSED UNION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES. St. John, N. B., April 28 .- In the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. McInroy gave notice of a resolu-tion praying the Lieutenant-Governor to cause the Executive Council to enter into correspondence with the Executive of Nova Scotin, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland with reference to the legislative union of all the lower provinces, the said correspondence to be laid before the House within ten days after the opening of next session. The Government appears likely to

### THE COAL MUDDLE.

THE OPERATORS' ANSWER-MINERS EMIGRATING SCRANTON, Penn., April 28.—The following

an exact copy of the answer received to the proposition made by the Convention of Delegates: 9. 26 Exchange Place, New-York, April 26, 1871. W. Weston, John B. Smith, and W. R. Storrs

The proposition of the men to meet a committee of the directors, they (the directors) do not believe would be The proposition of the men to meet a committee of the directors, they (the directors) do not believe would be productive of any result. If the men have any proposition to make, or if they desire a conference at any time, the resident officers have full power to meet them and to enter into any negotiations that they may believe will produce satisfactory results.

THOS. DICKSON, Frest, Del., and H. Canal Co., JOHN EWEN, Pr. enn. Coal Co., SAN, SLOAN, Prest, Del., L. and W. R. R. Co.

This answer was to have been submitted to-day to another general convention of delegates, but the delegates from the Delaware and Hudson Company and Pennsylvania Coal Company did not attend, owing to the fact that mass meetings of their miners could not be held in time for them to report to-day. It is now arranged, officially, that the Convention be held next Monday at Hyde Park. Several of the leading miners here are coun-seling moderation, and will make every effort to secure a settlement on on equitable basis. The Sugar Noteh Works, owned by the W. B. C. and I. Co., resumed on a small scale to-day, and will, it is said, be in full working operation by Monday. About 150 men, formerly engaged in coal mining, have left this valley this week for the Western States. This is a move in the right direction. THE MAHANOY AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN ASSOCIATIONS STILL OBSTINATE.

Ashland, Penn., April 28.-At a meeting of the Mahoney Valley and Locust Mountain Coal Associations, to-day, at Mahanoy City, it was unanimously r tions, to-day, at Mananoy City, it was unanimously re-solved that the meeting recommend the Committee of Pit-teen to adhere to the offer as made at Philiadelphia, April 22d: That on and after Monday, May 1, 1811, wages, whether for dead work or otherwise, while at the rate offered by the Committee of Pitteen at Philadelphia, on the 22d inst. This Association represents two-thirds of all the tunnage from Schuylkill County.

# INCENDIARISM IN JERSEY CITY.

TWO DESTRUCTIVE FIRES-NARROW ESCAPE OF

A FAMILY-A HOTEL DESTROYED. Incendiarism is rife in Jersey City and vicinity. Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, the stable of Patrick Reilly, on Colden-st., was observed by the police to be on fire. The upper portion of the building be ing filled with hay and straw, it was soon burned. The stable contained six horses, which were burned to cinders in their stalls. The fire spread to an adjoining dwelling-house, in which a family, named Lowtz, were sleeping. Officers Logan and Shindlar, perceiving the danger of the inmates, burst open the door, their way through the flames and oke, and rescued the man, his wife, and six chil amoke, and rescued the man, his wife, and six children, all in a nearly sufficiented condition. Mr. Reilly's loss on the horse-stable and the contents is about \$2,000, on which there is no insurance. Mr. Kerrigan, proprietor of the house occupied by the Lowiz innuity, estimates his loss at \$1,500, not insured. Shortly before the flames appeared, a man was seen to jump from the stable window. Suspicion attaching to John Borke, he was arrested.

dow. Suspicion attaching to John Rorke, he was arrested.

At the same time a large double frame building on the Hackensack plank road, near Union Hill, used by Mr. Baucher as a hotel, was likewise found on fire. The hotel and an adjoining two-story frame building were burned to the earth. The inmates of the hotel barely escaped with their lives. The two-story house was occupled and owned by Michael Hassenplug as a harness store and residence. Mr. Kaucher's loss is about \$2,000; faily insured. Hassenplug's loss on the building is about \$1,700, and on the stock and furniture \$1,200; no insurance. A German who kept a barber shop in the hotel states that he was awakened by the smell of smoke early ys derday morning, and on scarching found a free burning against the front door. He extinguished it, and burning against the front door. He extinguished it, and returned to bed, but was soon after reawakened by a brilliant light and the odor of kerosene. The premises have been fired twice within a few months.

# A TERRIBLE ACCUSATION.

Judge Scudder of the New-Jersey Supreme Court, sitting, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at New-Brunswick, had before him one of the most extraordinary cases ever recorded.

Theodore Willetts, proprietor of the Brooklyn Opera-House, and Mrs. Anna M. Yates, a lady of wealth and high social standing, appeared in Court as prisoners, charged with subornation of 'murder. They were brought from the Jail upon a motion by their counsel, Mr. Anumber of triumphal arches are erecting in Strong, for their release. Mrs. Yates had been arrested on the preceding day by Chief-of-Police Oliver and Constable Mitchell, and Mr. Whietts had been lodged in jail

on Wednesday. But until yesterday, when they appeared in Court, no person other than the officers of the law and the counsel for the prisoners, had known of their imprisonment. The accuser is James Baxter, a valet to Samuel Whitchead, a wealthy citizen of Washington, N. J., who is father of Mrs. Yates and father-in-law of Mr. Whitetts. Baxter says that in July, 1576, the accused bribed him to kill Mr. Whitchead, which he had attempted to do in various ways, as for instance, by setting fire to the house, but the old gentleman had escaped. There has been much quarreling in this family. The prisoners were held \$in 2,000 each.

#### TWO SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER - ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO SEVERELY INJURED.

The door of the vulcanizing boiler in the actory of Barrow, Clough, Breen & Co., manufacturers of India-rubber hose, at Nos. 531 and 533 West Twentyfourth-st., between Tenth and Eleventh-aves., blew out ast evening with a loud report, shattering the windows in the front of the building. The boiler was 13 feet long by 5 feet in diameter, with a door of cast-iron 21 inches thick at one end. This boiler communicated with the main boiler by a supply-pipe, and was placed in the north-west corner of the building, on iron piles. It was purchased six days ago from Finney & Hoffman, manufacturers, in Brooklyn. The door was made by Woodrull & Swift of West Twenty fifth-st., and was fitted with India-rubber packing, to prevent the escape of steam. At 61 p. m. yesterday steam was first admitted to the

At 62 p. m. yesterday steam was first admitted to the beller, and the explosion occurred at \$1 p. m.

The door of the belier was blown outward in several pieces. One of these struck Henry Roan in the side, inflicting a ghastly wound. Two other laborers, Jeremiah Mallane of No. 133 West Thirty-third-st., and John Deming of Twenty-cighth-st., near Tenth-ave., were seriously cut by fragments of the door, the former on the head and the latter on the body. All the injured men were at once removed to the West Twentieth-st. Police Station, and surgical aid summoned. Roan bled to death in a few minutes. Mullane's head was dressed and he was then removed to Believue Hospital. Deming's wound was also dressed and he was taken home. The deceased was a native of this city age 29,and lived at Tenth-ave, and Twenty-sixth-st. He has a wife and family. His wife had called on him only half an hour before the explosion occurred, and received from him his weekly wages.

The wife of Roan reached the station-house a few minutes before he breathed his last. He was still conscious, and recognized her. As she bent over him he said, "Kiss me before I go." She did so, and wept bitterly. The seeme was a most affecting one, and moved to tears many of those who witnessed it.

The explosion is a scribed to a defect in the door of the

ANOTHER EXPLOSION-TWO MEN INJURED. A steam bread-mixer in Fuller's bakery, Nos. 158, 160, and 162 West Twentieth-st., exploded last even-

ng, severely injuring John Davis and John Whalen, two of the workmen. They were attended by a surgeon and

#### THE TURF.

RACING AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 28 .- The fourth day of the Spring Meeting took place to-day. The first race, the Jockey Club, purse \$300, 11-mile dash, all ages, was won by Bayonet, beating Lida, Griscom, Nannie Douglass, and Jim Hinton, who followed each other in that order, Time, 2:474.

The second race, a free handleap, two-mile dash, purse \$363, for all ages, was won by Barney Williams by a head leating Morgan, Scott, and Tanglefoot. Time, 3:475

Alle Hant. 1 1 | Kene. 4 4 4 | Regeat. 2 3 | Cheatham 5 5 | Banquet. 3 2 | Time. 1:42 | 1:49 | In the last race Banquet was the favorite. The contest was very close. In the other races the favorites test was very close. Won.

The attendance to-day was the largest ever as on the course. The weather was delightful, track was somewhat heavy.

THE MISSISSIPPI CREVASSES New-Orleans, April 28.—The City Surveyor

reports the river failing and the leves all safe along the front of the city. Bonnet Carré Crevasse is now 1,200 feet wide. Otherwise there is no material change in the situation there. The water is within half a mile north of Kennerville. It has also made its appearance on the low ground east and south.

JAS. M. MASON DYING. Washington, D. C., April 28.-Information from Seminary Hill, near Alexandria, Va., this after noon, says Mr. Jas. M. Mason is dying, and that his most

intimate friends will be surprised if his life should be prolonged till morning. THE TEHUANTEPEC SURVEY SUCCESSFUL.

KEY WEST, April 28.—The United States steamer Kansas, just arrived from the Tehnantepee Exploring expedition, reports that a practicable route for a anal across the Isthmus of Tehmantepee has been found.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY OFFICER. The President of the Central Railroad Comsany of Iowa, which has its office at No. 32 Plus-st., has presented, on behalf of the Directors, a beautiful silver fe-pass to W. B. Shattuck, who has been the Treasurer life-pass to W. B. Shattuck, who has been the areasurer and Financial Agent of the Company since its organization. The token is of sterling coin, 25 by 4 inches in size, and bears the following inscription:

"The Central Kallmad of lowa, Good for the lifetime of W. B. Shattest, i.e., Francisco to him by the Directors of this Read, in appreciation of his late services as I researce to selling their securities. Journal of the Directors of the Read, in appreciation of his late services as I researce to selling their securities. Journal of the Directors of the Read, in appreciation of his late services as I researce to be selling their securities. Journal of the Directors of the Read of the State of the Read of the State of the

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH

Secretary Bontwell is in Chicago and made a sech yesterday to the Board of Trade. .Dr. G. W. Bigler, a prominent homeopathic

The Hon. Wm. McLoon, a prominent ship-and wealthy citizen of Rockland, Ma., died yesterday, sged Gi. .There is no material change in the physical on of W. W. Corceras, the Washington banker, which yesterday

Commodore Joseph F. Green, commanding the Capt. John H. Dike died in Stoneham, Mass., age 7. He commanded the stoneham Company of the criments regiment and was wounded in the march through Patts 1861.

Hospital Steward Joseph F. Thompson has

Capt. Alexander S. Clarke, Fifth Cavalry, is

I from duty at the Military Academy, to take effect July 1. Copt. H. Hall, Teath Lefantry, has been endered by report for duty to existendent of the Military Academy on July 1. Lieutenant-Cols, Horatio G. Wright and John G. Forcer, of the Corps of Furincers, have been appointed members of the Commission to examine and report upon the outer Tunnel in the State of Nevada. Capt. Wm. it. King will get as Secretary to the Com-

Gov. Ito, and the Assistant Minister of Firance of the Japanese Empire, gare an entersionnest in Washington, last evening, to a very distinguished company, and g whom were becreater Delano, Attornes-General Ascersas, Acting Foureast Richardson, Admiral Parter, Frof. Hen. J. B. Savillo, esq., Chief Clerk of the Transary Department, and others.

.... The harbor of Kiel is open for navigation.

The citizens of Somerville, Mass, voted, on slay, by 356 to 170, to alopt a city charter.

The name of the winner of the 1,000 guineas a Newmarkst should have been published as "Hannah." . The English Government has suspended the sien of the will of habeas corpus in one district of the County of

.The Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati have de . The steamer Constitution, from Panama, has d st Fan Francisco. She reports having left at Acapulca the United

....The Anchor line steamship Alexandria, with small-per on beard, and previously reported quarastized at Polifax, landed two patients yesterday fundanted the slip, and sailed for St. John, N. B.

A. B.

Arrangements have been completed to add Besener Steel Works to the rolling-mill works at Jolies, I'll. Some or expisiblets of the Pennsylvania Hallroad Company have signed to inh \$1.000,000 to the enterprise.

The Congregationalists of Boston and vicinity raised \$150,000 for the purchase of an estate on Besconest, to be rested to the uses of that demonstration, and called the Congregational or, \$50,000 additional to be raised for building purposes.

### WASHINGTON.

CABINET RUMORS DENIED-NO INTERFERENCE WITH THE MAILS IN THE SOUTH-REVENUE

DECISIONS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 28, 1871. The rumor mentioned in these dispatches, a few days ago, that Secretary Fish will leave the Cabinet as soon as the treaty with Great Britain is disposed of, is now positively denied. It is well known that Mr. Fish deared to refire last Fall, and no announcement of a reconsideration of this intent has before been made. It is known, however, that he now has his Department thoroughly organized, and finds his position pleasanter than ever before, while a successful settleme English differences will reflect great credit on his administration. Besides all this, several influential Senators subject of his retirement, and have been convinced that he does not now desire to resign. The other Cabinet rumors are equally groundless. Secretary Boutwell, though disagreeing with the President on some questions of policy, is on the best terms with him, and there is evidently no desire on the part of either for a change in that direction. It is believed that the Prest dent is convinced that any change of Cabinet officers, ex. cept from accessity, would be detrimental to the Admin-

istration, and that no such necessity now exists. In consequence of the absence of the President, Sec retary Boutwell, Secretary Belknap, and Postmaster, General Creswell, no Cabinet meeting was held to-day The President returned this evening. Secretary Belknap is detained in Cincinnati by the severe illness of his child. Secretary Boutwell will not return for several days, and Mr. Creswell is arranging his Summer residence in Maryland for occupancy, and will not return until Menday night. No Cabinet meeting will therefore be held until Tuesday.

There is now no interference with the mails in any of the Southern States. The Louisville mail, which was suspended, is running regularly, a partion of the route being guarded by U. S. troops. The action of the Postmaster-General in this matter brought the people of that region suddenly to their senses, and it is not believed that they will tolerate any more Ku-Klux attacks upon the mail agents. Depredations upon the mails are more common in the South new than in any other part them. The Department discourages the use of the mails for transporting money, though some bullion is still sent through them. Some heavy gold bars were found in the mail at Omaba, the wrappers of which were so worn that

The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenu Day agt. Builington, that the salaries of State Judges are not liable to the income tax, applies also to other nestion now arises, to what offices does this decision aiready questioned, and a Superintendent of the Erie Canal has also claimed exemption under the same ruling. These cases will have to be decided separately as they come up. It will probably be held that persons who are only spouts of a State, like the superintendents of a canal, are not "officers," so far as the provisions of this lecision are concerned.

The law defines as browers all persons who manufac-ture for side fermented liquors, wholly or in part from malt or from any substitute therefor, and they are liable to special tax as such. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all fermented fiquors manufactured in this country for sale are made from malt or some substitute therefor, and ordered, to-day, that per sons manufacturing for sale fermented liquors, of whatever kind, be assessed a special tax as brewers. The lay all beer, lager, ale, porter, and similar mented liquors. The Commissioner holds that all fermented liquors are formented in a similar manner to liquors, not coming under the exemption of root and other small beers, are now subject to the tax of \$1 per barrel. The exemption of root and other small beers is held to include such fermented liquors as do not contain more than 21 per cent of alcohol, the alcoholic strength being the means by which a fermented Hquor is known as small or strong beer, and root beer being named in

he statute is taken as the standard.

The redemption of fractional currency at the Treasury amounts to about \$100,000 per day, this amount being burned in the building as fast as it is redeemed. The weekly issue of new currency is, however, greater than the amount redeemed. The law limits the circulation to \$50,000,000. The amount in circulation now is about \$10,000,000, and is greater than ever before.

The ucome from internal revenue, for the year ending June 30, will be from \$180,000,000 to \$185.640,000.

The statement of population, which will be sent to the Census Bureau. a resolution of inquiry, will show the population of the Sintes to be 38,104,840; that of the Territories and the District of Columbia, 642,694; total, 38,547,534. As Congress has provided for the publication of only three volumes of the census returns, no preliminary volume will be printed, and the first volume will not be ready in less than from three to six months. Extracts and synopses of the most interestog portions of the work will, however, be drawn up carlier and sent to the press, and to persons interested in

A story has been widely printed to the effect that Gen Butler interfered at the Treasury Department to prevent he payment of the claim of Nicholas P. Trist, negotiater browbeating and infinidating the First Controller. The officers of the Treasury Department authorize a denial of the whole story, and the fellowing appears to be the true version: The late L. M. Child of Roston was employed by Mr. Trist to manage his claim before Congress, and after a long time secured its favorable consideration by Mr. Summer, Gen. Banks, Gen. Butler, and others of the New-England delocation. The result of these efforts was the appropriation to pay Mr. Trist. Mr. Child being dead, his son and heir appeared to demand the fee which his father had carned, but Mr. Trist refused to recognize the claim. Mr. Child then applied to Gen. Butler, who advised him to employ counsel. He did so, and an injunction was obtained forbidding the First Controller to issue the warrant until the claim is settled.

### THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Washington, April 28 .- No public business was transacted before the Southern Claims Commission was transacted before the Southern Chaims Coramission to-day, the Commissioners being engaged in private conference upon the cases in when the witnesses have all been examined and the testimony closed. Numerous applications have been received under the late rules to have the necessary testimony in support of claims taken by local Commissioners, at the cost of the claimants, as provided in the rule, but no decisions on such applications can be made for a few days, as the Commissioners have yet to fix upon and designate suitable persons for the taking of testimony at various points where such agents will be needed, and to settle upon such mode of taking restimony as will be least expensive to the claimant and best protect the Government interests involved. It is already apparent, from the character of many of the claims liked and the testimony taken in public session, that the limited time and the hoor of the Commissioners are likely to be needlessly taken up and much money spent, hopes entertained and anxiety created uselessly by claimants, though a misconception of the class of cases that Congress intended should be settled by this Commission. It is considered best for the claimants to considered best for the claimants to prove known loyalty throughout the war, but that such property as they lost was taken by, or by the authority of persons, whose efficial position, or whose particular situation, at the time, gave them the right to take it; or else that the property taken went, beyond question, into the service of the Government, and not into the individual possession of officers or soldiers not authorized or ordered, nor compelled by necessity, to take private property caused by the presence or movements of the army, if settled at all, must wait for further legislation by Congress. o-day, the Commissioners being engaged in private con-

THE ALLEGED POISONING CASE IN LEAVEN-WORTH-LETTER OF THE DECEASED.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 28 .- A thorough examination of the body of Isaae M. Ruth, whose death at Lawrence on the night of the 26th, is supposed to have een the result of poison, will not be completed before Wednesday next. No particulars additional to those you have already received by telegraph have been developed. Mrs. Ruth's arrest to-day is probable. The affair causes a great sensation here. The following is the statement left by Ruth in his memorandum book for his

wife:

"PARLING: The doctor (I mean Dr. Medlicott) gave me a quinipe powder on Wednesday night, April 25. The effects are these: I have a terrible sensation of a rush of blood to the head, and my skin burns and itches; I am becoming numb and blind, I can scarcely hold my pencil, and cannot keep my mind steady, perspiration stands one all over my body and I feel terribly. The clock has just struck II, and I took the medicine about 10:30 p. m. I write this so that, if I never see you again, you may have my body examined, and see what the trouble is. Good-

bye, and ever remember my last thoughts were of you. I cannot see to write more. God blees you, and may we meet in Heaven. Your loving husband, I. M. RUTH."

### A MURDERER SENTENCED.

AN AFFECTING SCENE-SPEECH OF THE CON-DEMNED MAN-THE JUDGE, LAWYERS, COURT OFFICERS, AND MANY SPECTATORS IN TEARS. Washington, April 28.—There was a scene

of much interest in the Criminal Court-room to-day, when Horatio Bolster, who was yesterday found guilty of the murder of Joseph, alias "Souny," James, was brought (in for sentence, Judge Olin having asked him whether he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him, he replied in a very nervous and excited manner that he had much to say, and, turning to his counsel, obtained his consent to make a statement. He then asked permission of the Court to speak from the stand where all could hear him. The Court-I do not like to have you too near me, Bolster, unless you have been searched. You can be heard around here [pointing to the space immediately in front of the witness stand).

Bolster then made a speech, detailing all the circumstances connected with the killing on the 22d of last February, asserting that he had been beaten by James, that he had no malice in his heart, but sought James in order to have a reasonable explanation why he had been beaten almost to death for nothing, or only because he was in company with the man Davis. He was perfectly was in company with the man Davis. He was perfectly calm when he accosted James. He had no intention of taking the man's life. James, however, cursed him and massed his hand to strike, when he, under the passion and excitement of the moment, started to run. Thea Croppe, standing in the door below him, placed a gun in his hands, when he fired the fatal shot. Bolster was overcome by his feelings and wept and sobbed. Then, becoming somewhat calm, he expressed the hope that the Court would give him time to prepare to meet his God, and declared himself an innocent man. Judge Olin said in the course of his remarks to the prisoner that a jury might well have convicted Bolster of murder, even for what he confessed he did. The whole transaction showed that the prisoner, after the first conflict, had a premediation to revenge the beating he received. He thought the gun was processed by his friends for that purpose, and that the prisoner sear had for James for the purpose, and that the prisoner sear had for James for the purpose of taking his life, and out for

on both sides, the officers of the Court, and many

The Judge then said he would not willingly say a word that would would the prisoner's feelings—nothing but kindness. Perhaps he had committed some errors in the trial of this case. They were not, however, of the heart, but of the heart, for want of knowledge. If he had done that, the prisoner's counsel would have an opportunity to bring the case before his che Judge's) brothers, and he should rive the prisoner time to do that—time to let them pass upon it—to see whether any error had been committed. He was sure they would feel what he feit—the same interest, the same anxiety, and the same pleasure—to find that the prisoner had not committed the offense for which he was indicted.

The prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged on Priday, June 9, next. The handcaffs were replaced on his wrists, and he was conducted back to the jail by the bailiff and a squad of police.

## THE INDIANS.

OUTRAGES IN NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA-TWO MAIL COACHES CAPTURED, AND ALL ON BOARD MURDERED.

SANTE FE, N. M., April 28 .- The Daily Post has the following correspondence from La Messilla, under

date of April 22:

Mr. Cosgrove, of the firm of J. T. Bennett & Co., left here this morning for the West to look after the inst two conclus, as they have not arrived. It is reported that they have both been captured by Indians, and all on beard killed. Every account from the West-savs the Indians are getting worse and worse, both on and off the read. They have been killing whites again near Silver City, and a party of soldiers and about 50 citizens are now out in pursuit. Last week the Indians ran off all of Mr. Stead's and some other cattle about a mile from town. Nothing has been heard of them since. These events are coming to a focus in this part of the country, for the Indians seem more determined than ever to annihilate the whites of Southern New-Mexico and Arizona, and unless some assistance is given soon, it really seems that they have good grounds for hoping to accomplish this end. The Indians seem determined to accomplish this end.

he two sections of country.

LATER.—Mr. Hautz conductor of J. T. Bennett & Co.'s

Santa Fé, and gives the following information:

He left La Messilla on the afternoon of the 24th, and news had shen reached that place that one of the conclus of the Company had been found burned in the road between La Messilla and Tucson; that the body of the driver, horribly muilated, was also found—the breast taid open, the heast removed, split, and placed upon the face. Four ranchmen on the route, at San Feero, were killed, also six emigrants coming from Tacson to New Mexico. Some of the captured mail had been found with the checks cut to pieces, and was brought into aleasilla by one of the conductors. The Indians, a few days ago, killed two Mexicans and a German at Loue Mounthin, and wounded an American near Silver City. Fourteen persons were killed and one was wounded, as reported by one half.

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee of the Indian Commission now in session at 103 Duane-st., ac epted yesterday the proposals of the following bidders

for Indian annuity goods: Bull-by, Willing & Co., Now-York-Saved list scarlet cloth, duck, and ne figured. H. B. Chillin & Co., New-York-Blue drilling, brown sheeting, 14,000

red hat other counter for k. Stocken. New York—Red financt.
ontoines Woolen Co., New York—Three-point scarlet blankets,

August delivery. Wilson & Bradbury, Philadelphin-14,000 yards bed-ticking and 62,505 Wisen & Bradbury, Phinocoper's called a way of called a way Wason & Co., New York—Linseys.
When Wason & Co., New York—Linseys.
The examination of samples will continue to-day, when the examination of samples will be opened May 7 (not May 2), as the commission has amendmend its management of the commission has a mendmend its terther awards will be opened statement as amendment as before a stated). The Commission has amendment has been stated. The Commission has amendment has been stated as the place of delivery and inspection of late decision as to the place of delivery and inspection of late decision as to the place of delivery and inspection of late decisions as the supplies, allowing builders to designate in their proposals either of the following: New-York, Philadelphia, St. and Chechmail, Chicago, Omaha, or Sloux City.

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

... Thomas Martin, tinsmith, of Charlestown, .Thomas McLaughlin was killed at Rosendale, County, N. Y., on Thursday, by the breaking of a gay-rope. . A man named Nason was arrested in New-Ha-yesterias, for repeated attempts at incest with his three doughters Frederick C. Hall (colored), convicted of mur-Litchfield, Conn., on Wednesday, has been sentenced to be hanged

The sash and blind factory and planing mill of

.... Rumors that Mrs. Fair has committed suicide

mas Jordan, an Irish Protestant clergyman, late Chaplain at the day, Jath. was held in \$500 ball for trial for assault and intended rape and is \$2 years of age.

.... In the Superior Court at Litchfield, Conn., yes terday, the jury in the case of Joel Perkins, charged with mander and in-cest, brought in a vertice of golliv of movier in the second degree. He will be sentenced to the State Prison for life.

The steambout Sunnyside ran down a fishing of the Hudon River, on Wednesday night, in which were abraham and James Smith, Atkins was drowned. He leaves a wife and didren in destitute circumstances. The fabing bout had no light. ... The carpenter-shop of James Mellon, on Townst. Pittsburgh, was bursed resterday. After the fire was extunded, the charged remains of Mr. Mellow were found in the ruins. He
apposed to have entered the shop to remove the tools. Loss. \$3,000.

No insurance.

A murder was committed in West Denver Col., yesterday, Cyufbia Malcom, a girl of 22, having shot Charles C. Bennett, with whom she is reported to have been intimate. Bennett is a son of the proprietor of the Bennett House, where the girl had been employed as a domestic. The numberer was arrested and is not in jail. From the evidence before the Coroner's jury it appears that a bitter quarrel preceded the mostler. The Internal Revenue Supervisor for the District of Georgia and Fierida reports the total destruction of property in his raisks on illeit distilleries is that district up to April 1, 1971, as follows: Eighty-three still seorms, complete and in positions 122,300 gailous of beer mash, 1,794 gailous ion wines. 199 gailous corn which, 250 makes of beer mash, 1,794 gailous ion wines. 199 gailous corn which, 199 gailous peach and apple brands, 250 bushels corn modal, 620 bushels of must, also, 80 illicit distilleries suppressed; a large number of makes, house, and wagons were seized, and 62 distilleries farmated and turned over to the Deputy United States Marshals.

# PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. THEIR ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

THE SUBJECT AS LAID REFORE THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION-THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION, ITS OBJECT AND EFFECT-THE ALABAMA AND OTHER BRITISH-CONFEDERATE PIRATES -PROTESTS ON THE PART OF THE UNITED FROM OUR OWN CORRESPORDENT.

Washington, D. C., April 28 .- The belief is illy becoming stronger in Washington that the Joint High Commission have been so far successful in their abors as to remove all differences which have heretofor existed between the United States and Great Pritain in regard to the Alabama Claims, and to come to a 'friendly and complete understanding." In consequence of this understanding, that portion of the treaty containing the busis for their settlement will be found to be satisfactory to the 'enate and to th people of both nations. When the American members of the Commission were appointed, it was conjectured that the general principles on which this controversy is to be finally settled had already been agreed upon between the two Governments, and that the business of the Co sion would be mainly to arrange details and put the many, whose opinions have weight in such matters, that this conjecture will prove true, and that it will also be ever made by the United States in official correspond ence. To correctly understand the scope and value of the treaty, when its provisions shall be made public, it is facts and principles on which they have been based, as well as the history of former negotiations. TWO CLASSES OF CLAIMS.

The claims of the United States against Great Britain

are of two classes-public and private. Our national laims have for their foundation the act by which Great Britain so precipitately recornized the late insurgents a have always held that this act of Great Britain rather made the Rebels belligerents than recognized any existthus given them, they never, during the whole four years of the war, appeared as an actual belligerent sels, constructed, equipped, supplied, manuel, and armed in British ports." During the whole of the war the Government of the United States protested in every possible way against what sidered an outrageous abuse of the neutrality of England in allowing vessels in the service of the Reigle to be her colonies, and never ceased to call upon the British be necessary. From this action of the British Government, and the hospitality which British Rebel pirates met with struction of hundreds of American vessels and a very large amount of other property belonging to citizens of the United States. Besides the majority of American Britain, thus "enabling one portion of the Begtish people to derive an unjust advantage from the wrong committed on a friendly nation by another portion." The representatives of the United States have also always claimed that, notwithstanding these unfriendly acts, we have endeavored to fully perform all of our obligations, and that the facts enumerated above "constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification." Our private claims grow out of our public ones, and are based on them. All the circumstances attending the publication of the

Queen's proclamation granting beiligerent rights to the Confederate States are too familiar to require more than a brief reference here. When, in February, 1861, Mr. Dallas, then United States Minister to Great Britain, communicated to Lord Russell the fact that a rebellion was imminent in America, and expressed the hope that the British Government would do "nuthing in these affairs inconsistent with the friendship which his (Mr. Great Britain, Lord Russell replied that "the opposition of the Government of the United States to any such separation, and the derial by them of its legality, would make Her Majesty's Government very relactant to take any step which might encourage or sanction the separation." On the 1st of May Mr. Dallas called on Lord Russell at the latter's request. He there learned that three representatives of the Southern Sante Fé Overland Mail and Express lines just reached Santa Fé, and gives the following information:

Santa Fé, and gives the following information:

Santa Fé, and gives the following information:

Santa Fé, and gives the following information: to do so unefficially. The British Minister then referred to a rumor that a blockade of Southern ports was meditated, and informed Mr. Dalias that an understanding existed between England and France which would lead th to take the same course as to recognition. Mr. Dallas had heard nothing of the proposed blockade, and suggested that no action of any kind be taken before the arrival of Mr. Adams, who was expected on the 13th or 15th of the same month. Lord Russell acquiesced in the wisdom of this proposition. On the 4th of May, Lord Russell received at his house Mesers, Yanczy, Mann and Rost, the Confederate Envoys, and told thosh " that when THE AWARDS OF CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN GOODS. | the question of recognition came to be formally discussed, there were two points upon which inquiry must be made: First, whether the body seeking recognition could maintain its position as an independent State; econdly, in what manner it was proposed to maintain relations with foreign States." Lord Russell, two days after this interview, and only five days after he had promised Mr. Dallas to take no action before the arrival of Mr. Adams, determined that the Confederacy was entitled to be considered a belligerent; as is shown by the following extract from a letter which he wrote (May 6) to Lord Lyons, British Minister to the United States: "Her Majesty's Government feel that they cannot question the right of the Southern States to claim to be

> And the British Government was in such inordinate haste to put the Rebellion on its feet, that before a single battle had been fought, before the Confederacy had a single vessel on the ocean, and before any official notice of the blockade of Southern ports had been received, on the 13th of May, the very day that Mr. Adams arrived in London and before he had communicated with the Foreign Office, the Queen's proclamation was issued giving to the Confederate States full belligerent rights.

> That this haste was unnecessary, unfriendly, and inex-cusable, has ever been maintained by the United States. The British Government at first, however, attempted to justify it, on the ground of precedent, and by saying that t was necessitated by the President's preclamation "declaratory of an intention to subject the Southern portion of the late Union to a vicorous blockade." The epresentatives of the United States beve replied that representatives of the United States have replied that the proclamation was unprecedented, and that the case of the recognition of the beligerest rights of the Pro-visional Government of Greece, in 1825, cited by Lord Russell in a debate on the subject in the Rouse of Com-mons, did not justify it. At that time the British Govnone, did not heard to the remonstrance of Turkey: "A Power or a community (call it which you will) which was at war with another, and which covered the sea with was at war with another, be acknowledged as a bel-ligerent or dealt with as a pirate." The fact, already referred to, that the President's clockade proceferred to, that the President's blockade amation did not reach England until lamation did not reach England until after the Queen's preciamation had been published, effectually disposes of all excuses founded on that prece-dent. But it these facts did not dispose of the case, the last argument to justify the Queen's proclamation would be removed by the additional facts that the belligerent rights granted by England were withdrawh in 1805, while the blockade of Southern ports still continued, and while the right of search was still insisted on, and in the face, too, of a proclamation of the President directing the Navy of the United States to capture the Confederate cruisers or pirates under whatever mag. It may be remarked here that England has, in her negotiations with the U.ited States, receded from the position of excusing this precipitate action, and that, by both the Conventions which have been negotiated (the Johnson-Stanley one, of November, 1868, and the Johnson-Clarendon one, of January, 1869,) the private claims were to be arbitrated and decided with reference to all the grounds of liability which had ever been presented by Mr. Adams or Mr. Seward. The English members of the Joint High Commission, therefore, came prepared to admit all that the United States has claimed on this point without debate.

THE EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION. The result of the preclamation has aiready been re